

- p. Position 754 contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.4, Combination L to K match;
- q. Position 757 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.1, Combination F match;
- r. Position 758 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, Combination G match;
- s. Position 759 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, Combination I match;
- t. Position 766 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, nine-digit social security number match;
- u. Position 760 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.3, Combination K to G match;
- v. Position 761 contains results of the Stage 2, ~~Step~~ 3.3.3, Combination K match;
- w. Position 762 contains results of the Stage 2, ~~Step~~ 3.3.3, Combination K to L match;
- x. Position 763 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L to G match;
- y. Position 765 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L match;
- z. Position 764 contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L to K match;
- aa. Position 767 contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.1, Sweep 1 match;
- bb. Position 768 contains results of the Stage 4, ~~Step~~ 3.4.2, Sweep 2 match;
- cc. Position 769 contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.3, Sweep 3 match; and
- dd. Position 770 contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.4, Sweep 4 match.

10. For each of these positions, “1” indicates that the respective combination from one SSA record matched; “2” indicates that two or more SSA records matched on the respective combination; “0” indicates that there was no match; and a blank space indicates that no match was attempted.

11. When SSA initially ran the data comparison process, the results in Positions 750, 751, and 752 were grouped together rather than reported separately, as were the results in Positions 753, 754, and 755; Positions 760, 761, and 762; and Positions 763, 764, and

765. SSA did not produce those combined results to DOJ. Instead, at DOJ's request, SSA separated those results into separate positions, as reflected in the May 28 file. Likewise, when SSA initially ran the data comparison results for the Texas Stage 4 matches, only those SSA records that had not been matched on any of the Stage 1 to 3 matches were included in the eligible-for-matching population. SSA did not produce those results to DOJ. Instead, at DOJ's request, SSA re-ran the Texas Stage 4 matches, comparing the voter registration data to all eligible SSA records nationwide (as described in paragraph 6 above), regardless of whether they had been matched on any of the Stage 1 to 3 sweeps.

12. No other matching comparisons between the Texas data and data from the SSA were undertaken beyond those set forth above, and in accordance with the steps provided in Ex. A.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 29, 2014.



Steve Strausler

Exhibit A

**United States v. Texas: Federal Agency Algorithm Summary**

This document summarizes the database matches that both the United States and all other plaintiffs and the State of Texas have requested from Federal Agencies as part of the *Veasey v. Perry/United States v. Texas* litigation (S.D. Tex).

The matching process proceeds in three parts, which are explained in detail below. *First*, databases are prepared and standardized. *Second*, identifier values are constructed by combining multiple individual fields. *Third*, the United States' one-to-many matches and the State of Texas's many-to-many matches are conducted between databases.

**PART I: DATABASE PREPARATION**

**Stage 1: Extraction of Available Data from Federal Identification & Disability Databases**

- Step 1.1.1:** Extract complete name into separate first name, middle name, and last name fields.
- Step 1.1.2:** Extract date of birth.
- Step 1.1.3:** Extract gender.
- Step 1.1.4:** Extract residential address and mailing address.
- Step 1.1.5:** Extract social security number.
- Step 1.1.6:** Extract Texas driver license number (only if present in Federal database).

**Stage 2: Separate Valid Identification and Disability Records**

- Step 1.2.1:** Remove records from identification database extracts that indicate that an ID has been revoked or has expired more than 60 days before the date of the TEAM database snapshot (which is January 15, 2014).

Exhibit A

**Step 1.2.2:** Remove records from disability database extracts that do not indicate current disability status or indicate a Veterans Administration disability rating of less than 50%.

**Stage 3: Diagnostics**

**Step 1.3.1:** Report the frequency of missing values for each field.

**Step 1.3.2:** Report the frequencies of invalid Social Security numbers, such as 111111111 and 123456789.

**Step 1.3.3:** Report the frequencies of likely invalid dates of birth, such as January 1, 1901 and November 11, 1911.

**Stage 4: Standardize Last Name**

**Step 1.4.1:** Remove last name suffixes that are contained within the last name field, rather than a distinct suffix field. *E.g.*, <Smith Jr.> becomes <Smith>.

**Step 1.4.2:** For last names containing hyphens, populate separate last name fields for all parts of the last name. *E.g.*, the last name <Smith-Jones> would have the value <Smith> entered into a LastName1 field and the value <Jones> entered into a LastName2 field.

**Step 1.4.3:** Remove spaces, hyphens, periods, and apostrophes from all last name fields and convert all letters to uppercase. *E.g.*, <O'Connor> becomes <OCONNOR> and <Smith-Jones> becomes <SMITHJONES>.

**Step 1.4.4:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

Exhibit A

**Stage 5: Standardize First Name and Middle Name**

**Step 1.5.1:** Remove spaces, hyphens, periods, and apostrophes from the first name field and convert all letters to uppercase. *E.g.*, <Jean-Paul> becomes <JEANPAUL>.

**Step 1.5.2:** Parse the first letter of the middle name (if available) and use it to populate a middle initial field. *E.g.*, <John> would yield <J>.<sup>1</sup>

**Step 1.5.3:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 6: Standardize Date of Birth**

**Step 1.6.1:** Convert the date of birth to an eight-digit string of MMDDYYYY.

**Step 1.6.2:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 7: Standardize Gender**

**Step 1.7.1:** Code gender as a string of 1 for females and 0 for males.

**Step 1.7.2:** Fill missing gender values using the most common gender value for the first name associated with a record. *E.g.*, if 99% of records with first name <JOHN> are listed as male, assign the male identifier to all records with first name <JOHN> and no listed gender.

**Step 1.7.3:** If missing values remain, code all missing values as blank fields.

---

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of State does not maintain a separate field for middle names in its database of U.S. Passport and Passport Card holders. Instead, both first and middle name may be stored in the first name field. For this database, the following rule will be applied: treat the first word in the first name field as the first name, and treat the first letter following the first space as the middle initial.

Exhibit A

**Stage 8: Standardize Address**

**Step 1.8.1:** Convert the residential ZIP code to a string if it is stored as a numeric field.

**Step 1.8.2:** Where the residential address ZIP code is blank, populate that field with the value in the mailing address ZIP code field, if available.<sup>2</sup>

**Step 1.8.3:** Truncate the residential ZIP code field to the first five digits. *E.g.*, <77777-1234> becomes <77777>.

**Step 1.8.4:** Where the residential address field is blank, populate that field with the value in the mailing address field, if available.

**Step 1.8.5:** Where address field containing street address begins with a street number, isolate the street number. *E.g.*, <123 Main Street> becomes <123>.

**Step 1.8.6:** Where the address field begins with recognized strings indicating a mail box, eliminate strings to isolate the box number. *E.g.*, <PO Box 444> becomes <444>.

**Step 1.8.7:** If missing values remain, code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 9: Standardize Social Security Number**

**Step 1.9.1:** Convert the social security number to a string if it is stored as a numeric field.

**Step 1.9.2:** Using full social security number, check for invalid SSNs. In the case of invalid SSNs, code as missing. *E.g.*, <123456789> becomes <>.

---

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this database matching protocol, the only address fields utilized with respect to data regarding U.S. Passports and U.S. Passport Cards are those regarding mailing addresses.

Exhibit A

**Step 1.9.3:** Extract the last four digits of full social security number as a four-character string and use them to populate a separate SSN4 field.

**Step 1.9.4:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

## PART II: DATABASE PREPARATION

### Stage 1: Construct Primary Identifier Variables for United States' One-to-Many Sweeps

**Step 2.1.1:** Create Combination A: First Name + Last Name + Gender + DOB + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number. *E.g.*, the separate fields <JEAN>, <SMITH>, <0>, <01011950>, <77777>, and <123> are combined to a single field <JEANSMITH00101195077777123>.<sup>3</sup>

**Step 2.1.2:** Create Combination B: Last Name + Gender + DOB + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.3:** Create Combination C: Gender + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.4:** Create Combination D: First Name + Last Name + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.5:** Create Combination E: First Name + Last Name + Gender + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.6:** Create Combination F: First Name + Last Name + Gender + DOB.

**Step 2.1.7:** Create Combination M: Texas Driver License Number (where available).

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<sup>3</sup> For the U.S. Department of State only, the name portion of any combination is truncated if it is more than 32 characters long.

Exhibit A

**Stage 2: Construct Secondary Identifier Variables for United States' One-to-Many Sweeps**

**Step 2.2.1:** Create Combination G: First Name + Middle Initial + Last Name + Date of Birth.<sup>4</sup>

**Step 2.2.2:** Create Combination H: SSN4 + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP.

**Step 2.2.3:** Create Combination I: SSN4 + First Name + Last Name + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.4:** Create Combination K: First Name + Last Name 1 + Middle Initial + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.5:** Create Combination L: First Name + Last Name 2 + Middle Initial + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.6:** Full Social Security Number.

**Stage 3: Construct Identifiers Used Only For Texas's Many-to-Many Sweeps**

**Step 2.3.1:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 1: SSN4 + Last Name + DOB.

**Step 2.3.2:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 3: First Name + Last Name + DOB

**Step 2.3.3:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 4: First Name + Middle Initial + Last Name + DOB

**Note:** Combinations for Texas's Sweeps 1 and 3 do not already exist as pre-made fields in the TEAM database extract but instead must be created from the underlying TEAM database fields, in addition to being constructed on the Federal database side. Texas's Sweep 4 is equivalent to

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<sup>4</sup> Only for the State Department, create three further variations of Combination G created using the State Department's "LFMName" field which contains Last, First, and Middle Names, in that order, truncated to a maximum length of 32 characters. Combination G1 is DOB + LFMName; Combination G2 is DOB + First two words of LFMName; and Combination G3 is DOB + First two words of LFMName + First character of third word of LFMName.

Exhibit A

the combination for the United States' Combination G. Texas's Sweep 2 is on full 9 social security number.<sup>5</sup>

**Stage 4: Establish Identifier Uniqueness For Combinations A - L**

**Step 2.4.1:** Generate a field that establishes the uniqueness of each identifier variable.

For federal databases, for each combination A-L, generate a field that establishes uniqueness among only Texas records and a field that establishes uniqueness among nationwide records. *E.g.*, if only one record has the string <JEANSMITH01011950012377777> for Combination A, populate the uniqueness field for Combination A for that record as <1>. If four records have the string <JOHNSMITHA0101950> for Combination G, populate the uniqueness field for Combination G for each of those records as <2>, which indicates any number greater than one.

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<sup>5</sup> For purposes of matching to U.S. Department of State Passport and Passport Card holder data, Texas's Sweep 3 and Sweep 4 are as follows: Sweep 3: Last Name + First Name (restricted to 32 characters) + DOB. Sweep 4: Last Name + First Name + Middle Initial (restricted to 32 characters) + DOB.

Exhibit A

### PART III: MATCH DATABASES

#### **Stage 1: United States' Primary One-to-Many Matching Sweeps**

**Step 3.1.1:** For each case in which Combination A is unique in the TEAM database, match Combination A against Combination A in the identifier or disability database. For federal databases, use only the subset of records with Texas addresses in the identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination A output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination A in the identifier or disability database in the Combination A output field (*e.g.*, in cases where there is one matching record in the Federal database, <1> should be inserted into the Combination A output field, while a <2> should be inserted into the Combination A output field if the TEAM record matched 2 or more records in the Federal database).

**Step 3.1.2:** Use the procedure in Step 3.1.1 to match Combination B, Combination C, Combination D, Combination E, and Combination F in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination field in the identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.1.3:** Use the procedure in Step 3.1.1 to match Combination M in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination field in the identifier databases produced by the State of Texas.

Exhibit A

**Stage 2: United States' Secondary One-to-Many Matching Sweeps**

**Step 3.2.1:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), and where Combination G is unique in the TEAM database, match Combination G against Combination G in the identifier or disability database. For federal databases, use only the subset of records with Texas addresses in the identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination G output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination G in the identifier or disability database in the Combination G output field (*e.g.*, <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record).

**Step 3.2.2:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination H, Combination I, and complete social security number<sup>6</sup> in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination/field in the identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.2.3:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination K against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the identifier or disability database.

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<sup>6</sup> The full social security number is not created as a separate “combination” as it is its own field stored within the TEAM database under the field name “ssn”.

Exhibit A

**Step 3.2.4:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination L against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the identifier or disability database.

**Stage 3: United States' Nationwide Federal Sweeps**

**Step 3.3.1:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, and where Combination F is unique, match Combination F against Combination F in the nationwide identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination F nationwide output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination F in the identifier or disability database in the Combination F nationwide output field (*e.g.*, <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record).

**Step 3.3.2:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination G, Combination I, and full social security number in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination/field in the nationwide identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.3.3:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination

Exhibit A

K against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the nationwide identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.3.4:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination L against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the nationwide identifier or disability database.<sup>7</sup>

**Stage 4: Texas' Many-to-Many Nationwide Sweeps**

**Step 3.4.1** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 1 is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

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<sup>7</sup> Step 3.3.5 for the State Department only: Match the following Combination G variations from applicable State Department records, first to include only the subset of records with Texas addresses, and then to include all applicable U.S. Passport and Passport Card records nationwide (e.g., without Texas addresses), against the following fields from the TEAM database:

- Combination G1 to DOB + Last fix + First fix + Middle name from the TEAM database;
- Combination G2 to DOB + Last fix + First fix from the TEAM database;
- Combination G2 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name from the TEAM database;
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First fix + Middle Initial from the TEAM database;
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name + Middle Initial from the TEAM database; and
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name + First character of Second word of First fix from the TEAM database.

Attempt matches for all TEAM records, regardless of whether they matched in any prior sweeps. Indicate <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record.

Exhibit A

**Step 3.4.2** Regardless of whether full 9 social security number is unique in the TEAM database, for Sweep 2, match against the equivalent field in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Step 3.4.3** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 3 is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Step 3.4.4** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 4 (Combination G) is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Note:** For each of the Texas many-to-many sweeps:

- Indicate <1> if any TEAM combination matches a single combination in the Federal database
- Indicate <2> if any TEAM combination matches more than one record in the Federal database.
- Indicate <0> if no match is achieved.

**Examples:**

- If there are two TEAM records that have identical versions of the combination for Sweep 1, and there is one record in the Federal database that matches on this combination, both of the underlying TEAM records will have a matching output of <1> for Sweep 1.
- If there are three TEAM records that have identical versions of the combination for Sweep 3, and there are five records in the Federal database that match on that combination, the three TEAM records will each have a matching output of <2> for Sweep 3.

Exhibit B

## Social Security Administration

### Step 1.3 Diagnostics on SSA Data

Step 1.3.1:

Missing first name – 0%  
Missing middle name – 20.944%  
Missing last name – 0%  
Missing date of birth – 0%  
Missing gender – 0%  
Missing residential address – 63.938%  
Missing mailing address – 0%  
Missing SSN – 0.0264%

Step 1.3.2:

Invalid SSN – 0%

Step 1.3.3

Invalid date of birth – 0%

Exhibit G

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION

MARC VEASEY, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-193 (NGR)

RICK PERRY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

TEXAS LEAGUE OF YOUNG VOTERS  
EDUCATION FUND, *et al.*,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC  
COUNTY JUDGES AND COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS, *et al.*,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-263 (NGR)

STATE OF TEXAS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP  
BRANCHES, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN STEEN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

BELINDA ORTIZ, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF TEXAS, *et al.*,

Defendants

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-291 (NGR)

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-348 (NGR)

### **DECLARATION OF KENNETH SMITH**

I, Kenneth Smith, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare as follows:

1. I currently serve as the Assistant Director in the Veterans Benefits Administration’s (VBA) Office of Performance Analysis and Integrity. I have served in this capacity for three years, nine months. My duties include the collection and reporting of VBA business and operational data sourced from the Enterprise Data Warehouse.
2. I have personal knowledge of the information contained in this declaration based upon my work for the Veterans Benefits Administration (“VBA”) at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”), and my supervision of the completion of the database comparison described below.

3. On March 5, 2014, the VA received from the United States Department of Justice an encrypted hard drive containing data regarding Texas registered voters in the form of a 7 gigabyte .csv file containing 13,564,420 records for Texas registered voters. VBA was able to load 13,555,657 of the 13,564,420 records. The 8,763 voter records that VBA was not able to load and analyze as part of the database comparison process (0.0006% of the Texas voter registration records received) contained embedded commas in an address or name field. These embedded commas prevented VBA from being able to load and analyze only those affected records.

4. The Texas data that VBA received contained the following fields:

- Vuid
- str\_num\_res\_alt
- last\_name
- AGDN
- first\_name
- AGDN\_TAG
- middle\_name
- AGDN\_unique
- ssn
- AGDNlast
- ssn4\_str
- AGDNlast\_TAG
- gender\_code
- AGDNlast\_unique
- official\_id
- AGD
- dl\_id\_str
- AGD\_TAG
- date\_of\_birth
- AGD\_unique
- voter\_status\_code
- and
- block\_number
- ADN\_TAG
- street\_name
- ADN\_unique
- city
- AGN
- state
- AGN\_TAG
- zip\_code
- AGN\_unique
- zip\_str
- GDN
- mail\_adrs\_1
- GDN\_TAG
- last\_fix
- GDN\_unique
- multi\_lastname1
- DLN
- multi\_lastname2
- DLN\_TAG
- first\_fix
- DLN\_unique
- middle\_initial
- unique\_count
- fem\_str
- FMLD
- dob\_str
- FMLD\_TAG
- zip5\_res\_alt
- FMLD\_unique

- SDZ
- SDZ\_TAG
- SDZ\_unique
- SND
- SND\_TAG
- SND\_unique
- FML1D
- FML1D\_TAG
- FML1D\_unique

- FML2D
- FML2D\_TAG
- FML2D\_unique
- unique\_count2
- var\_fill
- K2
- K3
- L2
- L3

5. VBA executed the data preparation and comparison steps, attached as Ex. A, that were provided by the United States Department of Justice.
6. Through this process, VBA attempted to match particular combinations of identifying information for Texas registered voters (*e.g.*, first and last name, gender, and date of birth) with the same or related combinations of identifying information with respect to records for living Veterans with a 50% or higher disability rating, either service connected or non-service connected. For each particular combination, VBA identified instances where the identifying information for a Texas registered voter matched with the respective combination of identifying information for one or more living Veterans with a disability rating of 50% or higher.
7. For each sweep through the relevant VBA datasets, we appended a column to the Texas data to indicate, on a record-by-record basis, the output of the database comparisons on all of the requested combinations. The frequencies of any missing values in the underlying VBA data are provided as Ex. B.
8. On May 5, 2014, VBA transferred responsive data to the Department of Justice, in the form of a 3.2 gigabyte, zipped variable width file with pipe delimiters. The unzipped file is 37.8 gigabytes. The name of the results file transferred to the Department of Justice is tx\_folder\_project.texas\_results\_table\_final\_output.

9. The results of each sweep, as described in Ex. A, can be found in the following columns of the data that VBA returned to the Department of Justice on May 5:
  - a. “USA\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.1, Combination A match;
  - b. “USB\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.2, Combination B match;
  - c. “USC\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.2, Combination C match;
  - d. “USD\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.2, Combination D match;
  - e. “USE1\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.2, Combination E match;
  - f. “USF\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 1, Step 3.1.2, Combination F match;
  - g. “USG\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.1, Combination G match;
  - h. “USH\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.2, Combination H match;
  - i. “USI\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.2, Combination I match;
  - j. “USSSN\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.2, nine-digit social security number match;

- k. “USK2\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.3, Combination K to G match;
- l. “USK\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.3, Combination K match;
- m. “USK3\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.3, Combination K to L match;
- n. “USL2\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.4, Combination L to G match;
- o. “USL\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.4, Combination L match;
- p. “USL3\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.2.4, Combination L to K match;
- q. “USF\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.1, Combination F match;
- r. “USG\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, Combination G match;
- s. “USI\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, Combination I match;
- t. “USSSN\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.2, nine-digit social security number match;
- u. “USK2\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID” contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.3, Combination K to G match;

- v. "USK\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.3.3, Combination K match;
- w. "USK3\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 2, Step 3.3.3, Combination K to L match;
- x. "USL2\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L to G match;
- y. "USL\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L match;
- z. "USL3\_NW\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 3, Step 3.3.4, Combination L to K match;
- aa. "TEXAS1\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.1, Sweep 1 match;
- bb. "TEXAS2\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.2, Sweep 2 match;
- cc. "TEXAS3\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.3, Sweep 3 match; and
- dd. "TEXAS4\_MATCHES\_ID" contains results of the Stage 4, Step 3.4.4, Sweep 4 match.

10. No other matching comparisons between the Texas data and data from the VBA were undertaken beyond those set forth above, in accordance with the steps provided in Ex. A. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 27, 2014.

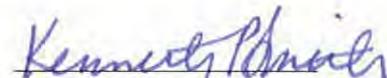


Exhibit A

**United States v. Texas: Federal Agency Algorithm Summary**

This document summarizes the database matches that both the United States and all other plaintiffs and the State of Texas have requested from Federal Agencies as part of the *Veasey v. Perry/United States v. Texas* litigation (S.D. Tex).

The matching process proceeds in three parts, which are explained in detail below. *First*, databases are prepared and standardized. *Second*, identifier values are constructed by combining multiple individual fields. *Third*, the United States' one-to-many matches and the State of Texas's many-to-many matches are conducted between databases.

**PART I: DATABASE PREPARATION**

**Stage 1: Extraction of Available Data from Federal Identification & Disability Databases**

- Step 1.1.1:** Extract complete name into separate first name, middle name, and last name fields.
- Step 1.1.2:** Extract date of birth.
- Step 1.1.3:** Extract gender.
- Step 1.1.4:** Extract residential address and mailing address.
- Step 1.1.5:** Extract social security number.
- Step 1.1.6:** Extract Texas driver license number (only if present in Federal database).

**Stage 2: Separate Valid Identification and Disability Records**

- Step 1.2.1:** Remove records from identification database extracts that indicate that an ID has been revoked or has expired more than 60 days before the date of the TEAM database snapshot (which is January 15, 2014).

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**Step 1.2.2:** Remove records from disability database extracts that do not indicate current disability status or indicate a Veterans Administration disability rating of less than 50%.

**Stage 3: Diagnostics**

**Step 1.3.1:** Report the frequency of missing values for each field.

**Step 1.3.2:** Report the frequencies of invalid Social Security numbers, such as 111111111 and 123456789.

**Step 1.3.3:** Report the frequencies of likely invalid dates of birth, such as January 1, 1901 and November 11, 1911.

**Stage 4: Standardize Last Name**

**Step 1.4.1:** Remove last name suffixes that are contained within the last name field, rather than a distinct suffix field. *E.g.*, <Smith Jr.> becomes <Smith>.

**Step 1.4.2:** For last names containing hyphens, populate separate last name fields for all parts of the last name. *E.g.*, the last name <Smith-Jones> would have the value <Smith> entered into a LastName1 field and the value <Jones> entered into a LastName2 field.

**Step 1.4.3:** Remove spaces, hyphens, periods, and apostrophes from all last name fields and convert all letters to uppercase. *E.g.*, <O'Connor> becomes <OCONNOR> and <Smith-Jones> becomes <SMITHJONES>.

**Step 1.4.4:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

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**Stage 5: Standardize First Name and Middle Name**

**Step 1.5.1:** Remove spaces, hyphens, periods, and apostrophes from the first name field and convert all letters to uppercase. *E.g.*, <Jean-Paul> becomes <JEANPAUL>.

**Step 1.5.2:** Parse the first letter of the middle name (if available) and use it to populate a middle initial field. *E.g.*, <John> would yield <J>.<sup>1</sup>

**Step 1.5.3:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 6: Standardize Date of Birth**

**Step 1.6.1:** Convert the date of birth to an eight-digit string of MMDDYYYY.

**Step 1.6.2:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 7: Standardize Gender**

**Step 1.7.1:** Code gender as a string of 1 for females and 0 for males.

**Step 1.7.2:** Fill missing gender values using the most common gender value for the first name associated with a record. *E.g.*, if 99% of records with first name <JOHN> are listed as male, assign the male identifier to all records with first name <JOHN> and no listed gender.

**Step 1.7.3:** If missing values remain, code all missing values as blank fields.

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<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of State does not maintain a separate field for middle names in its database of U.S. Passport and Passport Card holders. Instead, both first and middle name may be stored in the first name field. For this database, the following rule will be applied: treat the first word in the first name field as the first name, and treat the first letter following the first space as the middle initial.

Exhibit A

**Stage 8: Standardize Address**

**Step 1.8.1:** Convert the residential ZIP code to a string if it is stored as a numeric field.

**Step 1.8.2:** Where the residential address ZIP code is blank, populate that field with the value in the mailing address ZIP code field, if available.<sup>2</sup>

**Step 1.8.3:** Truncate the residential ZIP code field to the first five digits. *E.g.*, <77777-1234> becomes <77777>.

**Step 1.8.4:** Where the residential address field is blank, populate that field with the value in the mailing address field, if available.

**Step 1.8.5:** Where address field containing street address begins with a street number, isolate the street number. *E.g.*, <123 Main Street> becomes <123>.

**Step 1.8.6:** Where the address field begins with recognized strings indicating a mail box, eliminate strings to isolate the box number. *E.g.*, <PO Box 444> becomes <444>.

**Step 1.8.7:** If missing values remain, code all missing values as blank fields.

**Stage 9: Standardize Social Security Number**

**Step 1.9.1:** Convert the social security number to a string if it is stored as a numeric field.

**Step 1.9.2:** Using full social security number, check for invalid SSNs. In the case of invalid SSNs, code as missing. *E.g.*, <123456789> becomes <>.

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<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this database matching protocol, the only address fields utilized with respect to data regarding U.S. Passports and U.S. Passport Cards are those regarding mailing addresses.

Exhibit A

**Step 1.9.3:** Extract the last four digits of full social security number as a four-character string and use them to populate a separate SSN4 field.

**Step 1.9.4:** Code all missing values as blank fields.

## PART II: DATABASE PREPARATION

### Stage 1: Construct Primary Identifier Variables for United States' One-to-Many Sweeps

**Step 2.1.1:** Create Combination A: First Name + Last Name + Gender + DOB + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number. *E.g.*, the separate fields <JEAN>, <SMITH>, <0>, <01011950>, <77777>, and <123> are combined to a single field <JEANSMITH00101195077777123>.<sup>3</sup>

**Step 2.1.2:** Create Combination B: Last Name + Gender + DOB + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.3:** Create Combination C: Gender + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.4:** Create Combination D: First Name + Last Name + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.5:** Create Combination E: First Name + Last Name + Gender + Residential ZIP + Residential Street Number.

**Step 2.1.6:** Create Combination F: First Name + Last Name + Gender + DOB.

**Step 2.1.7:** Create Combination M: Texas Driver License Number (where available).

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<sup>3</sup> For the U.S. Department of State only, the name portion of any combination is truncated if it is more than 32 characters long.

Exhibit A

**Stage 2: Construct Secondary Identifier Variables for United States' One-to-Many Sweeps**

**Step 2.2.1:** Create Combination G: First Name + Middle Initial + Last Name + Date of Birth.<sup>4</sup>

**Step 2.2.2:** Create Combination H: SSN4 + Date of Birth + Residential ZIP.

**Step 2.2.3:** Create Combination I: SSN4 + First Name + Last Name + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.4:** Create Combination K: First Name + Last Name 1 + Middle Initial + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.5:** Create Combination L: First Name + Last Name 2 + Middle Initial + Date of Birth.

**Step 2.2.6:** Full Social Security Number.

**Stage 3: Construct Identifiers Used Only For Texas's Many-to-Many Sweeps**

**Step 2.3.1:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 1: SSN4 + Last Name + DOB.

**Step 2.3.2:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 3: First Name + Last Name + DOB

**Step 2.3.3:** Create Combination for Texas's Sweep 4: First Name + Middle Initial + Last Name + DOB

**Note:** Combinations for Texas's Sweeps 1 and 3 do not already exist as pre-made fields in the TEAM database extract but instead must be created from the underlying TEAM database fields, in addition to being constructed on the Federal database side. Texas's Sweep 4 is equivalent to

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<sup>4</sup> Only for the State Department, create three further variations of Combination G created using the State Department's "LFMName" field which contains Last, First, and Middle Names, in that order, truncated to a maximum length of 32 characters. Combination G1 is DOB + LFMName; Combination G2 is DOB + First two words of LFMName; and Combination G3 is DOB + First two words of LFMName + First character of third word of LFMName.

Exhibit A

the combination for the United States' Combination G. Texas's Sweep 2 is on full 9 social security number.<sup>5</sup>

**Stage 4: Establish Identifier Uniqueness For Combinations A - L**

**Step 2.4.1:** Generate a field that establishes the uniqueness of each identifier variable.

For federal databases, for each combination A-L, generate a field that establishes uniqueness among only Texas records and a field that establishes uniqueness among nationwide records. *E.g.*, if only one record has the string <JEANSMITH01011950012377777> for Combination A, populate the uniqueness field for Combination A for that record as <1>. If four records have the string <JOHNSMITHA0101950> for Combination G, populate the uniqueness field for Combination G for each of those records as <2>, which indicates any number greater than one.

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<sup>5</sup> For purposes of matching to U.S. Department of State Passport and Passport Card holder data, Texas's Sweep 3 and Sweep 4 are as follows: Sweep 3: Last Name + First Name (restricted to 32 characters) + DOB. Sweep 4: Last Name + First Name + Middle Initial (restricted to 32 characters) + DOB.

Exhibit A

### PART III: MATCH DATABASES

#### **Stage 1: United States' Primary One-to-Many Matching Sweeps**

**Step 3.1.1:** For each case in which Combination A is unique in the TEAM database, match Combination A against Combination A in the identifier or disability database. For federal databases, use only the subset of records with Texas addresses in the identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination A output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination A in the identifier or disability database in the Combination A output field (*e.g.*, in cases where there is one matching record in the Federal database, <1> should be inserted into the Combination A output field, while a <2> should be inserted into the Combination A output field if the TEAM record matched 2 or more records in the Federal database).

**Step 3.1.2:** Use the procedure in Step 3.1.1 to match Combination B, Combination C, Combination D, Combination E, and Combination F in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination field in the identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.1.3:** Use the procedure in Step 3.1.1 to match Combination M in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination field in the identifier databases produced by the State of Texas.

Exhibit A

**Stage 2: United States' Secondary One-to-Many Matching Sweeps**

**Step 3.2.1:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), and where Combination G is unique in the TEAM database, match Combination G against Combination G in the identifier or disability database. For federal databases, use only the subset of records with Texas addresses in the identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination G output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination G in the identifier or disability database in the Combination G output field (*e.g.*, <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record).

**Step 3.2.2:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination H, Combination I, and complete social security number<sup>6</sup> in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination/field in the identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.2.3:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination K against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the identifier or disability database.

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<sup>6</sup> The full social security number is not created as a separate “combination” as it is its own field stored within the TEAM database under the field name “ssn”.

Exhibit A

**Step 3.2.4:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary one-to-many matching sweeps (A-F, M), use the procedure in Step 3.2.1 to match Combination L against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the identifier or disability database.

**Stage 3: United States' Nationwide Federal Sweeps**

**Step 3.3.1:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, and where Combination F is unique, match Combination F against Combination F in the nationwide identifier or disability database. Where a match is attempted but no match is found, indicate a zero in the Combination F nationwide output field. Where there is a match, indicate the uniqueness of Combination F in the identifier or disability database in the Combination F nationwide output field (*e.g.*, <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record).

**Step 3.3.2:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination G, Combination I, and full social security number in the TEAM database against the equivalent combination/field in the nationwide identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.3.3:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination

Exhibit A

K against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the nationwide identifier or disability database.

**Step 3.3.4:** For each case in which no matches were found in the primary and secondary matching sweeps of Texas records in a federal identifier or disability database, use the procedure in Step 3.3.1 to match Combination L against Combination G, Combination K, and Combination L in the nationwide identifier or disability database.<sup>7</sup>

**Stage 4: Texas' Many-to-Many Nationwide Sweeps**

**Step 3.4.1** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 1 is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

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<sup>7</sup> Step 3.3.5 for the State Department only: Match the following Combination G variations from applicable State Department records, first to include only the subset of records with Texas addresses, and then to include all applicable U.S. Passport and Passport Card records nationwide (e.g., without Texas addresses), against the following fields from the TEAM database:

- Combination G1 to DOB + Last fix + First fix + Middle name from the TEAM database;
- Combination G2 to DOB + Last fix + First fix from the TEAM database;
- Combination G2 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name from the TEAM database;
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First fix + Middle Initial from the TEAM database;
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name + Middle Initial from the TEAM database; and
- Combination G3 to DOB + Last fix + First word of First name + First character of Second word of First fix from the TEAM database.

Attempt matches for all TEAM records, regardless of whether they matched in any prior sweeps. Indicate <1> if a unique match and <2> if matched to more than one record.

Exhibit A

**Step 3.4.2** Regardless of whether full 9 social security number is unique in the TEAM database, for Sweep 2, match against the equivalent field in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Step 3.4.3** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 3 is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Step 3.4.4** Regardless of whether the combination for Sweep 4 (Combination G) is unique in the TEAM database, match against the equivalent combination in a nationwide search of the Federal database.

**Note:** For each of the Texas many-to-many sweeps:

- Indicate <1> if any TEAM combination matches a single combination in the Federal database
- Indicate <2> if any TEAM combination matches more than one record in the Federal database.
- Indicate <0> if no match is achieved.

**Examples:**

- If there are two TEAM records that have identical versions of the combination for Sweep 1, and there is one record in the Federal database that matches on this combination, both of the underlying TEAM records will have a matching output of <1> for Sweep 1.
- If there are three TEAM records that have identical versions of the combination for Sweep 3, and there are five records in the Federal database that match on that combination, the three TEAM records will each have a matching output of <2> for Sweep 3.

Exhibit B

## Veterans Benefits Administration

### Step 1.3 Diagnostics on VBA Data

Total number of VBA records for all living Veterans rated as having 50% or higher disability, either service connected or non-service connected: 2,203,046

Blank field counts:

Last Name – 0

First Name – 0

Middle Name – 261,9448, or 11.89%

SSN – 4,211, or 0.191%

Date of Birth – 316, or 0.014%

Gender – 41,812, or 1.898%

Mailing Address – 1,639 or 0.074%

Residence Address – 1,735,958, or 78.798%

Counts of invalid SSNs:

111111111 – 0

222222222 – 0

333333333 – 0

444444444 – 0

555555555 – 0

666666666 – 0

777777777 – 0

888888888 – 0

999999999 – 0

000000000 – 0

012345678 – 0

123456789 – 0

987654321 – 0

Counts of potentially invalid dates of birth:

01-01-1901 – 5

02-02-1902 – 0

03-03-1903 – 0

04-04-1904 – 0

05-05-1905 – 0

06-06-1906 – 0

07-07-1907 – 1

08-08-1908 – 0

09-09-1909 – 0

10-10-1910 – 0

11-11-1911 – 1

12-12-1912 – 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION

MARC VEASEY, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-193 (NGR)

RICK PERRY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

TEXAS LEAGUE OF YOUNG VOTERS  
EDUCATION FUND, *et al.*,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC  
COUNTY JUDGES AND COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS, *et al.*,

Plaintiff-Intervenors,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-263 (NGR)

STATE OF TEXAS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP  
BRANCHES, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN STEEN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-291 (NGR)

BELINDA ORTIZ, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-348 (NGR)

STATE OF TEXAS, *et al.*,

Defendants

#### **DECLARATION OF MICHAEL MIMS**

I, Michael Mims, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare as follows:

1. I currently serve as Program Manager for HealthCare Identity Management for the Veterans Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. I have served in this capacity for April 2012. My duties include the maintenance and validation of the identity data stored within the Master Veteran Index.
2. I have personal knowledge of the information contained in this declaration based upon my work for the Veterans Health Administration of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (“VHA”), and my personal involvement in supervision of the database comparison described below.

3. On March 11, 2014, my agency received an encrypted hard drive containing data regarding Texas registered voters from the United States Department of Justice in the form of a 7 gigabyte .csv file containing 13,564,420 records for Texas registered voters. This file was corrupted in the process of loading the data and so an identical dataset was delivered to VHA on March 26, 2014. VHA was able to load all 13,564,420 records.

4. The Texas data that VHA received contained the following fields:

- Vuid
- last\_name
- first\_name
- middle\_name
- ssn
- ssn4\_str
- gender\_code
- official\_id
- dl\_id\_str
- date\_of\_birth
- voter\_status\_code
- block\_number
- street\_name
- city
- state
- zip\_code
- zip\_str
- mail\_adrs\_1
- last\_fix
- multi\_lastname1
- multi\_lastname2
- first\_fix
- middle\_initial
- fem\_str
- dob\_str
- zip5\_res\_alt
- str\_num\_res\_alt
- AGDN
- AGDN\_TAG
- AGDN\_unique
- AGDNlast
- AGDNlast\_TAG
- AGDNlast\_unique
- AGD
- AGD\_TAG
- AGD\_unique
- ADN
- ADN\_TAG
- ADN\_unique
- AGN
- AGN\_TAG
- AGN\_unique
- GDN
- GDN\_TAG
- GDN\_unique
- DLN
- DLN\_TAG
- DLN\_unique
- unique\_count
- FMLD
- FMLD\_TAG
- FMLD\_unique
- SDZ
- SDZ\_TAG
- SDZ\_unique
- SND
- SND\_TAG
- SND\_unique
- FML1D
- FML1D\_TAG
- FML1D\_unique
- FML2D